5



1		1.	A method	lof	detec	ting	an	open	cir	cuit
2	condition	in an	electri	cal s	ystem	for	powe	r supp	oly	from
3	a central	genera	ator and	dist	ribute	d po	wer g	enera	tor	to a
4	load, the	method	d compris	sing:						

injecting a signal into the system;

determining a system impedance in response to the injected signal;

8 comparing the determined system impedance with 9 a predetermined threshold; and

identifying an occurrence of an open circuit or abnormal condition based on the comparison.

- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the signal 2 is injected on one phase of the supplied power.
- 1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the signal is injected on multiple phases of the supplied power.
- 1 4. The method of claim 2 wherein the signal is injected on each phase of the supplied power with a different phase angle for each phase.
- 5. The method of claim 1 wherein injecting a signal comprises injecting a fundamental power-frequency voltage to produce a real power flow.
- 1 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the injected 2 signal comprises harmonics of the fundamental power-3 frequency.
- 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the injected signal comprises harmonics not harmonically

1

2

1 2

3

4

5 6

7

8





- 3 related to the fundamental power frequency.
- 8. The method of claim 1 wherein injecting a signal comprises injecting a fundamental power-frequency voltage to produce a reactive power flow.
- 9. The method of claim 1 wherein comparing the determined impedance comprises comparing an impedance magnitude with a threshold value.
- 1 10. The method of claim 1 wherein comparing 2 the determined impedance comprises comparing an impedance 3 angle with a threshold value.
 - 11. The method of claim 1 wherein the signal is intermittently injected.
- 1 12. The method of claim 1 wherein the signal is injected at a point relative to a signal waveform to minimize interference, distortion, or saturation.
 - 13. A system for detecting an open circuit condition in an electrical power supply system comprising:
 - a central power generator arranged to generate
 electrical power;
 - at least one distributed power generator arranged to operate as a local source of electrical power for a localized load;
- a feeder network coupled to the central power
 generator and the at least one distributed power
 generator for providing electrical power to the at least
 one distributed power generator;
- a signal injector connected to the power supply

1

2

3

4





- system and arranged to inject a signal at each phase of the generated power;
- an impedance calculator connected to the power supply system and arranged to determine the system impedance resulting from the injected signal;
- a comparator arranged to compare the determined system impedance with a predetermined threshold; and
- a controller arranged to identify the occurrence of an islanding condition based on the comparison made by the comparator.
 - 14. The system of claim 13 wherein the signal injector is arranged to inject a signal comprising a fundamental power-frequency voltage to produce a real power flow.
 - 15. The system of claim 13 wherein the signal 2 injector is arranged to inject the signal with different 3 phase angles for each phase of the generated power.
- 1 16. The system of claim 13 wherein the signal injector is arranged to inject a signal comprising a fundamental power-frequency voltage to produce a reactive power flow.
- 1 17. The system of claim 13 wherein the comparator is arranged to compare the calculated impedance magnitude with a threshold value.
- 18. The system of claim 13 wherein the comparator is arranged to compare the calculated impedance angle with a threshold value.
- 1 19. The system of claim 13 wherein the

ton the tree that the the think that



controller is responsive to the comparator to disconnect the at least one distributed power generator from the feeder network if the comparison is indicative of an impedance greater than the threshold.

-11-